



"WHY SHOULDN'T I TAKE IT? I BOUGHT AND PAID FOR IT!"

by gordon patterson

Scholarships to be taxed

Last night the Post Graduate Students' Society presented the government's version of Wayne and Shuster, but the audience wasn't necessarily smiling. David Kirsch and Larry Dankoff of the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, came to Thomson House to discuss the government's recent decision to tax scholarships for both graduates and undergraduates. The duo's normal dealings are with large "corporate bums", and last night's question-and-answer period with a group of students, most of whom came straight from the PGSS pub, was a form of relief.

The recent action of the government was to deprive fellowships, bursaries, scholarships, and research grants of their tax-free status. In the case of scholarships and bursaries, the student gets an automatic exemption of \$500 on the total of all such awards. Research grants are not subject to the \$500 exemption, but come under the category of general employment exemptions. Teaching assistantships are considered as bursaries.

The audience seemed principally concerned with the employment exemptions. A student with a research grant may claim a \$1,500 personal exemption, an exemption for any tuition paid plus the \$500 exemption for any bursaries. In addition he may deduct 3% of his income, or up to \$150, as general employment

expenses. Travel expenses from home to a university in another area (once a year) are deductible, plus any travel and living expenses involved if the research takes the student to another province or country. Any other expenses necessary for the research, including in certain cases books, can be deducted. The government's representatives, always eager to get in the good graces of the taxpayers, suggested that in case of doubt, one should take the exemption.

Other issues of interest included the government's recent edict that if less than 75% of a person's income is taxed at the source (withholding tax), including research grants, then he must make quarterly estimates of his taxes and pay them to the government. It was also brought up that the Liberal government has introduced a bill (C-22) to provide an extra \$50 per month exemption for living expenses. In the present state of the government, however, the fate of the bill is uncertain.

The questions generally were of a practical nature, but it was a jovial session. No one bothered to ask the bureaucrats why the government saw fit to tax students, most of whom are in need of money anyway. But students are not the only victims—the government is also taxing unemployment insurance for the first time.

For further information, call the Department of National Revenue at 305 Dorchester Boulevard.



VOL. 62, NO. 35 TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1972 THREE CENTS

Students form union

OTTAWA (CUP)—Delegates from approximately 40 Canadian universities and community colleges last Sunday established a new national students' union, but not before representatives from Quebec and the Atlantic provinces had walked out.

Creation of the National Union of Students/Association Nationale des Etudiants followed three days of protracted and sometimes tedious debate on a constitution proposed by a four-member steering committee, set up at a previous conference at Windsor, Ontario last May.

But the fledgling organization's future is uncertain, because potential members must conduct referendums on their campuses

before being allowed to join. Although a few student councils had already authorized their delegates to join the new union, only Simon Fraser University has conducted the necessary referendum.

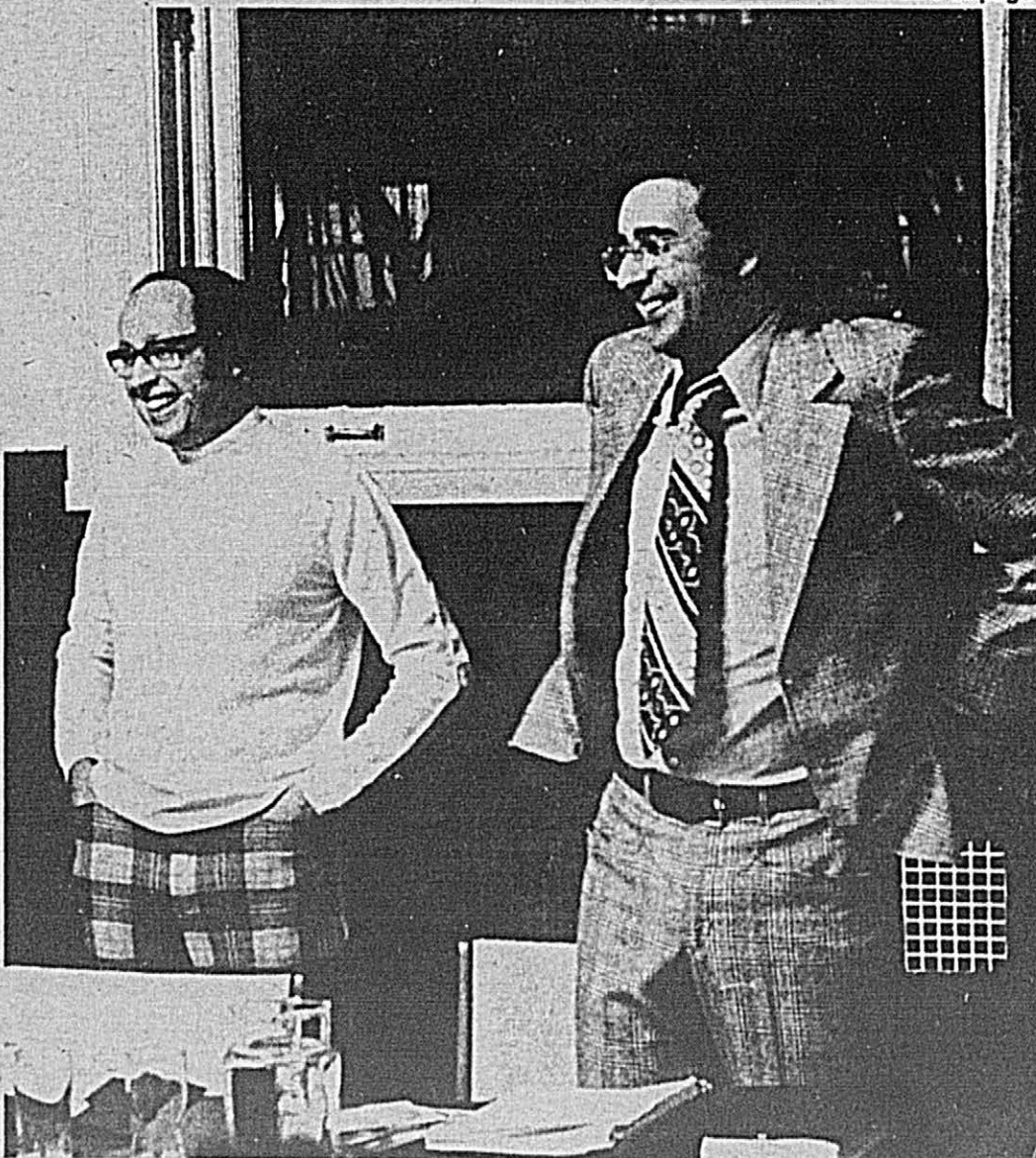
Delegates authorized the executive of the NUS to solicit grants from potential members to finance its formative stages. The only commitment made at the conference was a grant of \$1000 from the University of British Columbia Student Council.

The conference was probably the largest gathering of Canadian student council representatives since the dissolution of the old Canadian Union of Students in 1969.

Representatives from Quebec and the Atlantic provinces walked out after delegates reached a bitter impasse over methods of membership in the new union.

Quebec representatives, who came from the English-speaking universities and from some English and French CEGEP's, demanded representation based on region. Loyola, which introduced the proposal, wanted all NUS delegates to be appointed by regional student unions, with all five regions of Canada to have equal voting power. Loyola was especially insistent that representation come from the growing Front des Etudiants du Québec, rather than from individual institu-

continued on page 7



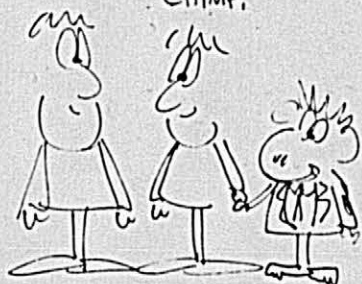
daily photo by mathias groza

THE GOVERNMENT'S VERSION OF WAYNE AND SHUSTER, speaking to students about the recent decision to tax scholarships.

LEAN AND HUNGRY / BY GEORGE KOPP

I DON'T
BELIEVE
I'VE HAD
THE PLEASURE.

THIS IS
BOMBO,
THE TALKING
CHIMP.



HE LOOKS
LIKE
A FROG.

MAYBE
HE'S AN
ENCHANTED
FROG-
CHIMP.
SMART,
THOUGH.



CAN HE
REALLY
TALK?

HE'S INTO
WRITING
NOW. HE
WAS DOING
WAR-RELATED
RESEARCH AND
HIS CONSCIENCE
GOT TO HIM SO
HE STARTED
FREE-LANKING.



A THOUSAND
CHIMPS AND A
THOUSAND TYPE-
WRITERS DOING
PENTAGON PRESS
RELEASES.
HERE, READ
HIS MANU-
SCRIPT.

WAR
RESEARCH?



ALL THAT
WORK AND
I PUT THE
WRONG BALL
IN THE IBM
MACHINE.

?



USING
THE
IBM
MACHINE
TO
WRITE
THE
MANUSCRIPT
IS
THE
SAME
AS
USING
THE
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MACHINE
TO
WRITE
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The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal 112. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

The Daily is a sustaining subscriber of l'Agence Presse Libre du Québec, a subscriber to Liberation News Service, and a member of Canadian University Press. Editorial Offices: 392-8955. Advertising office: 392-8902.

Editor-in-chief: Nesar Ahmad

Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy

Editorial

In the service of the Corporate Ideology

At McGill, as in most of the universities in North America, there are only isolated courses dealing with United States domination of the world economy. To explain this phenomenon, one must examine the sources that finance research in the social sciences. In the U.S., for instance, one of the chief sources of patronage and research funds in the social sciences is the Social Science Research Council. This Council portrays itself as an intellectual institution reflecting the views of its affiliated members, the American Sociological Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, etc.

In fact, the SSRC is the creation of the big foundations such as Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Ford, which finance and sustain it. Its board is self-perpetuating; its executive officers form a permanent oligarchy, belonging to the ruling class. Thus, the policies of SSRC are fashioned in collusion with foundations that dispense the monies. There are no funds of any significant size available anywhere in the university system that are not under the control of the status quo.

The large foundations form the basis of a multitude of institutions that participate in the formulation of American foreign policy. The Council on Foreign Relations is probably the single most influential organization formulating such policy; David and Nelson Rockefeller, the Dulleses, and Douglas Dillon have all played leading roles in it.

Yet, the Council is not the subject of a single academic monograph. The importance of the Council on Foreign Relations—whose existence the professional sociologists and political scientists have managed to overlook—is suggested by Theodore White's report. This report cites a list of potential advisors submitted to President Ken-

nedy; 63 out of the first 82 names were from the Council. In the Kennedy administration, the Secretary of State and seven assistant secretaries and undersecretaries were Council members, as were four senior members of the Defence Department.

American foundations have played a similar role in financing, and thereby guiding, social science research projects in Canada. For example, the Center for the Study of Developing Areas at McGill is a result of a substantial grant received from the Ford Foundation. An organization similar to the SSRC, the Canada Council, is a major source of funding and determines the direction of social science inquiry.

Academic social science not only overlooks the matrices of power and interest that decide American foreign policy, but the vast institutional consequences of the policy as well: the creation of an overseas empire.

This empire is founded on more than 60 billion dollars in direct investments. Its output amounts to the third largest economic unit in the world, after the domestic economies of the United States and the Soviet Union. The profits on foreign investments account for more than 20 percent of the profits of U.S. domestic nonfinancial corporations. Indeed, U.S. postwar prosperity has resulted from these vast economic outlets, and its unprecedented overseas military presence, including 3,000 bases and military installations, the trillion or so dollars of the federal budget spent on cold war programmes needed to preserve and expand this presence, as well as costly foreign wars and occupations.

The gap in the academic perception of corporate power betrays an ideology that is sympathetic to these corporations. There does not exist a single independent study of the operations of the Standard Oil Company, its relation

to other interest groups in the American economy or polity, or its impact on American social, political, and economic life in general, and yet Standard Oil is more powerful than many sovereign states. It has 150,000 agents, organizers and hired hands operating 250 suborganizations in more than 50 countries. It is part of an international syndicate which controls the economic lifeblood of half a dozen strategic countries in the third world. In itself it is a major political force in the key electoral states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Texas, and has close links with other syndicate members that are major political forces in California, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and elsewhere. Its agents and their associates occupied the cabinet post of Secretary of State in the Administrations of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, and at the same time had influence in the CIA and other foreign-policy-making organizations of government at the highest levels. It has its own intelligence and paramilitary networks. The decisions and activities of this organization affect the level of all the U.S. economy.

The university in North America is totally political. It is political in its subservience and in its willingness to provide technology and technicians for the most rapacious empire in history. This being the case, it is senseless to talk of scholarship, disinterested or independent social investigation and research, and "professionalism". Those who oppose the corporate ideology disseminated in the universities must, therefore, expose the vested interests of the scholars who promote such an ideology.

Nesar Ahmad

letters

Revolution by AUS

Sir,

A few vagaries in Ms. Marchand's letter of the 2nd November require rebuttal.

First, our reaction to Council most assuredly resulted from their rescinding our budget. We have waited as long or longer than anyone on campus to get money which we must have in order to proceed with our speaker's program, which program, I might add, has always been open to the entire campus. To have the funds finally allotted, and then to see them snatched away a week later on the whim of a confused president and a vindictive Will Hoffman and Whitney Hardy is intolerable.

Secondly, the \$1500 "given" us by the School of Architecture was only "given" after the slap in the face we received at the last Council meeting, and is contingent upon Council refusing once and for all our initial budget. It's an either/or situation, and a credit to our school, rather than the greedy sleight-of-hand implied by Ms. Marchand.

Thirdly, I must comment on Ms. Marchand's pleas for us to remain in the Students' Society, with all its clubs, publications, cultural events, etc. None of us relish secession from these elements of campus life. But any fool can see that the Students' Society we are rejecting is not concerned with these facets of campus life. Except for the mysterious few, they wait with us at the bottom of Council's list of priorities.

We reject that hypocrisy. We reject the coercion. We reject the corruption. Choose your own examples—they abound.

As we are so often told, we can only attempt reform within the system up to a certain point. We have tried, in a Constitutional Commit-

tee which goes nowhere in large circles, and in a Council with the foresight and reactions of a vindictive amoeba. The other option, we are continually told, is revolution. Logic suggests it. Reason demands it. We have done it.

Brian Palmquist
External Vice President
Architectural Undergraduate Society

Academic bankruptcy

Sir,

The McGill Administration is only vaguely aware that its true raison d'être is to provide students with optimum academic services. Expanded academic services are examined ploddingly and granted grudgingly. In some respects McGill's academic services are ten years behind the times. Take our summer school for example, McGill students were privileged to attend the first session of summer school in May of this year. Universities in the rest of Canada and the United States have been offering a summer ses-

sion for years. Professor McElroy, interim director of the summer school is necessarily diplomatic as he understates the University's shameful record: "Year round operation is a fait accompli at most universities, McGill summer school is unique only in that it was late in starting compared to other places." (McGill News Sept. 1972 pg. 5) Before the summer school opened, summer courses were pretty useless. Displaying typically impeccable logic, McGill granted credit only to students from outside McGill. The Administration had the right idea, but charity hadn't yet begun at home. This system confirmed my suspicions that the Administration considers its own students to be somewhat of a necessary nuisance. And McGill is thought to be progressive!?!?

By way of contrast, I think the students at the University of Indiana have good reason to be joyous! The Arts and Science faculties at that University are currently experimenting with a new student service. This system allows a student who is floundering in D's and F's to declare

"academic bankruptcy." Students who find themselves in dire straits for whatever reason can have a whole term's mark stricken from the grade point average. The marks remain on their transcripts and some work must be done over, but the wiped-out semester will not affect their final standing.

The main criticism of "academic bankruptcy" is that some students will use it as an opportunity to goof off. This may be true of a small percentage of students, but for the majority, erasing a semester could mean a critical difference in their entire lives, as graduate, law and medical students will attest. In my opinion, this system is a basic requisite for successful, sane pursuit of a degree. If McGill remains as progressive as it has been in the past maybe we can expect to have a system of "academic bankruptcy" by the turn of the century. We'll have to wait at least that long for the Administration to recover from that other kind of academic bankruptcy, conservatism.

Nikolai Raskolnikov
BA 72 McGill

in between the lines

The events in Chile

by sheldon goldfarb

Chile has been in the news again. Over the past few weeks, before the recent settlement, front-page headlines over foreign wire-service dispatches gave us such information as: "Unrest deepens in Chile as truckers' strike erupts", "Chile bus drivers strike", "Chilean strikers defy Allende", "Allende takes over radio stations", "Chile nails curfew breakers", and "Chile threatens strikers".

We were presented with a picture of the mass of Chilean workers rising up against an oppressive leftist regime only to be throttled by dictatorial measures taken by the Marxist government.

For instance, "the workers' uprising" was pictured in an October 17 dispatch; "More strikers joined a country-wide walkout of truckers and shopkeepers today despite government warnings that the action was seditious and must end..." The

protests against the policies of Marxist President Salvador Allende began last week with truckers demanding higher rates and the end of plans for a government trucking fleet."

Or, on October 20: "The bus operators joined a wave of work stoppages throughout the country protesting the Marxist president's plans to convert Chile to socialism."

And the government's reaction: "Chile's government today declared a state of emergency" (October 12); "The Chilean government took over all radio stations today... This meant that the president's press office was in charge of broadcasting news, music, and public service announcements, thus denying opposition radio stations any voice in criticizing the government." (October 13); "Santiago military commander, General Hector Bravo Munoz, said police and troops would be used to reopen stores by force..." (Oc-

tober 16); and "Twenty of Chile's 25 provinces are under a state of emergency, and the government has imposed a midnight-to-6 am curfew..." (October 23).

A glance at the headlines or a superficial reading of the stories would thus have led one to believe that the workers were in revolt and that the government was taking harsh measures against the workers. But a careful reading of the stories would have revealed some interesting facts and contradictions, which the commercial wire services were unable to hide completely.

First of all, who was really on strike (if it could be called a strike)? Truck drivers (or truckers), said the headlines and the leads—and granted, the truck drivers, for the most part, were not working. But while the opening paragraphs of each story talked about a "country-wide truck strike", one found near the end of most stories revealing statements such as: "A strike for higher

wages was launched Tuesday night by the Federation of Truck Owners of Chile." (October 12).

Really, now. So the truck owners were on strike. For higher wages, mind you. Higher wages for their employees? Doubtful. Higher wages for themselves? More likely. But an owner's wages are usually called profits (by anyone not seeking to confuse the matter). So here we have owners on "strike" for more profits!

Perhaps realizing that one can't really talk about an owner's wages, the dispatches soon became more coy, using the vague word "rates" instead of the false word "wages" to refer to prices (or profits), as in the October 17 story cited above. An October 16 story similarly stated: "The truckers are seeking higher rates... The strike has resulted in the arrest of Leon Vilarin, head of the Confederation of Truck Owners, and more than 200 other truckers." Note here too the use of "trucker" to mean truck owner,

when common usage would have it mean an employed truck driver—just another ploy to make an owners' boycott look like a workers' strike.

Now, it was not only "truckers" who were "striking" in Chile. They went out first, but were followed by several other supporting groups. Which groups? Here the pretense fell away completely.

"The Federation of Retailers and other commercial groups announced their solidarity with the truck owners..." (October 12); "...an indefinite strike by small business, retail shops, the construction industry, and private farmers... in support of a country-wide trucking strike..." (October 13); "The Confederation of Business and Small Industry called on its members to keep up the strike." (October 16); and "Shopkeepers and small businessmen closed their doors in sympathy with the truckers... Doctors, dentists, engineers, and other professionals also are striking..." (Oc-



A demonstration of Santiago workers in support of the Popular Unity government.

photo by valery volkov

tober 20).

There was also a "bus strike". The head on the October 20 story read "bus drivers strike", but the story itself referred only to "bus operators". One may note that an October 18 story had mentioned possible "strikes by the bus and taxi owners' unions". In other words, it was the bus owners that shut down.

So truck drivers were really truck owners; bus drivers were bus owners; and the rest of this "working-class" movement was made up of small businessmen, landowners, shopkeepers, and professional groups. The closer one gets, the less proletarian it looks.

Proletarian was certainly not the word for the demands of the "strikers" either. As already mentioned in the quoted dispatches, these included: higher "rates" (i.e. profits), the end of plans for a government trucking fleet (i.e. plans for nationalizing the trucking industry and expropriating the owners), and a stop to the move towards socialism.

The real proletarians in Chile, however, are behind the Popular Unity government (a coalition of Communists, Socialists, and other progressives) in its efforts to lead Chile to socialism. For instance, on September 4, the second anniversary of Allende's victory in the last Presidential election, there was a demonstration of support by 700,000 people in Santiago. Other signs of support for the revolutionary path of the Chilean government include the Communist victory in a Congress by-election this past summer, the recent re-election of a Communist as President of the Chilean Student Federation, and the electoral victory of Popular Unity partisans in the United Trade Union Centre (the country's largest union federation).

The recent emergency actions of the government may indeed have been harsh, but they were aimed at the owners and the reactionaries, not at the workers. The workers supported the actions; they have helped frustrate the attempts to create economic chaos and bring down the government. 40,000 volunteers, including some truck drivers, defied the owners' boycott and helped keep at least some supplies moving. Further, the recent "Day of Silence" protest against the government was ignored by the workers and observed only in the wealthy suburbs.

The commercial press has always played down the workers'

support for the government and emphasized instead opposition to the government—in a distorted manner, of course. Thus, just as the recent work stoppages by owners were portrayed as strikes, so demonstrations last year by well-to-do women (the so-called "March of the Empty Pots") were depicted as expressions of mass discontent over shortages and inflation.

Shortages have been played up this year too, the aim being to show how bad socialism is for the economy. There have, admittedly, been some shortages and resulting inflation, partly because of government errors; but the shortages and inflation have been highly exaggerated. Further, they are mainly a result of sabotage by the remaining private owners, of lingering effects of the old bourgeois regime, of unfavourable weather conditions, and of the recent "strikes" themselves.

Considering the economy as a whole, nationalization has put many key sectors, especially natural resources, in the hands of the people: 120 of the largest monopolies have been nationalized. Nationalization resulted in a 14.6% rise in industrial output in 1971, compared with a 2% rise in 1970 (the last year before Allende).

In addition, 9 million hectares of land have been taken from the latifundists, with a resulting 4.5% increase in agricultural productivity last year. Further, the unemployment rate has been cut from 8% to 3.5%; incomes have risen; and purchasing power has been increased.

And all this has been achieved despite such opposition as the recent owners' "strikes" and the continual obstructionist activity of the Christian Democrat majority in Congress—not to mention the coup attempts of U.S.-backed fascist groups and the various CIA intrigues (the ITT case, revealed by Jack Anderson, being the best known)—and despite the U.S. actions in cutting off credits and financial aid and in trying to stop sales of Chilean copper.

Except for the ITT revelations, the commercial press has tried to obscure the real source of opposition to the Popular Unity government, attributing it to the population as a whole and denying that most of the people support the government. The press has also ignored the gains made in Chile.

The commercial newspapers and wire services have thus distorted the events in Chile. But that should come as no surprise. After all, it's just part of their job.



November 7, 1917-November 7, 1972

TO THE CITIZENS OF RUSSIA: "The Provisional Government has been deposed. State power has passed into the hands of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies—the Revolutionary Military Committee, which heads the Petrograd proletariat and the garrison.

"The cause for which the people have fought, namely, the immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of landed proprietorship, workers' control over production, and the establishment of Soviet Power—this cause has been secured.

"Long live the revolution of workers, soldiers, and peasants!"

—written by Lenin for the Revolutionary
Military Committee of the Petrograd
Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers'
Deputies
10 am, October 25
(November 7, new style) 1917

WHITER THAN WHITE

by Irwin Silber

Richard Nixon has orchestrated the 1972 election campaign with the effortless skill and saccharine tone of a political Guy Lombardo.

He now has a sizeable majority of the electorate dancing to his tune, and he holds a commanding edge over his Democratic rival, according to the most recent Gallup and Harris surveys.

The one encouraging note for McGovern is the fact that a considerable portion of Nixon's strength is concentrated in the South, giving the President a margin of "overkill" that will not be reflected in the ultimate electoral college tally.

The Nixon formula is a carefully worked out blend of racism, demagoguery, and antiseptic imagery. The very same polls that concede Nixon his huge margin affirm the continuing concern of the electorate with the war in Indochina as the main issue in the country.

But the startling fact is that more voters identify Nixon as the "real peace candidate" than they do McGovern, despite the latter's explicit campaign to end the war promptly after his inauguration.

What this means is that Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan—while a total failure in Indochina—has apparently succeeded for the moment with the American people.

When Nixon claimed some time back that Vietnam "would not be an issue" in the 1972 campaign, he meant—as he always has—that he was sure he could "defuse" the war question sufficiently so

that once again he could emerge as the "peace candidate".

At the heart of Nixon's game plan for '72 is white racism. Two years ago, Nixon expanded his famed "Southern strategy" into a national plan for building a base of support through barely concealed appeals to those white-supremacist attitudes that have always served to divide the U.S. working class.

Nixon's Labour Day speech extolling the virtues of the "work ethic" and condemning "quotas" was an example of the most recent racist code words at work. The first is this year's version of the standard right wing attacks on "welfare chiselers", while the assault on "quotas" is designed to play up to the fears of many white workers that the rising demands of blacks and other minorities threaten their economic security.

Not so incidentally, the Republican strategy has been to exploit these anxieties by painting a picture of the Democratic Party having fallen into the hands of a coalition of long-haired freaks, minority groups, women, and elitist intellectuals.

But there's a lot more than rhetoric to Nixon's racist line. In the growing white working-class and middle-class suburbs of the nation's huge metropolitan centres, the message is coming across loud and clear. Another Nixon administration:

- will not enforce guidelines for the hiring of blacks and other minority groups in the construction trades and similar fields;
- will drop the few plans for low and medium-cost federally financed housing,



which could open such dwellings to blacks, in predominantly white suburban areas;

- will impede all plans to end de facto segregation in the schools, whether by busing or any other means;
- will continue to bolster the police, especially in the inner cities, as its only measure for dealing with crime;
- will make new appointments to the Supreme Court as they open up with justices committed to a conservative political philosophy, emphasizing greater powers for the police and fewer rights for the people.

One of the most obvious expressions of the Nixon strategy has been the not-so-subtle Republican support for leading southern Democrats facing re-election campaigns. A case in point is Senator James Eastland (D-Miss.), who, some political observers thought, might be in trouble seeking a sixth term in the Senate. But in return for past (and presumably future) political favours, the Republicans have abandoned their own candidate in order to guarantee Eastland's re-election.

In a more personal way too, Nixon seems to have read the electorate accurately. Understanding that the Republicans' single greatest political weakness was Nixon himself, the campaign strategists have undertaken to remove him from the race personally and simply run the President of the United States for re-election. Thus, the Committee to Re-elect the President, the main Republican campaign organization, does not even use Nixon's name.

It is precisely this atmosphere of politics-as-usual that has plagued the McGovern campaign ever since the Democratic convention. It is, of course, the foremost contradiction built into any view that sees the bourgeois electoral arena as the primary instrument for significant political change. The McGovern candidacy, openly aimed at "bringing the protest off the street and into the ballot box", has largely succeeded; but the result has been to virtually guarantee the re-election of Nixon.

McGovern's readings of this development has led him to the conclusion that his only chance rests in moving slightly to the right on his own programs while stepping up the attacks on Nixon in traditional Democratic style. The dominant themes of the McGovern forces in the campaign's

final weeks have been corruption in the government and economic questions directly affecting the working class.

This is not to say that McGovern dropped the issue of the war. He did offer a detailed "plan for peace in Southeast Asia".

But the South Dakotan has already softened his previously stated positions on such matters as "defense" spending, tax reform, and quotas.

On other questions, McGovern almost seemed anxious to outflank Nixon from the right. Thus, on the question of support for Israel, McGovern's one criticism of the administration seemed to be that it doesn't do enough. After the Munich kidnappings, McGovern urged a break in diplomatic relations with Lebanon and Egypt—a somewhat extravagant proposal when one considers that the U.S. does not have diplomatic relations with Egypt.

On another front, McGovern suggested that the recent wheat deal with the Soviet Union be made conditional on some response from the U.S.S.R. on the question of Jewish emigration to Israel.

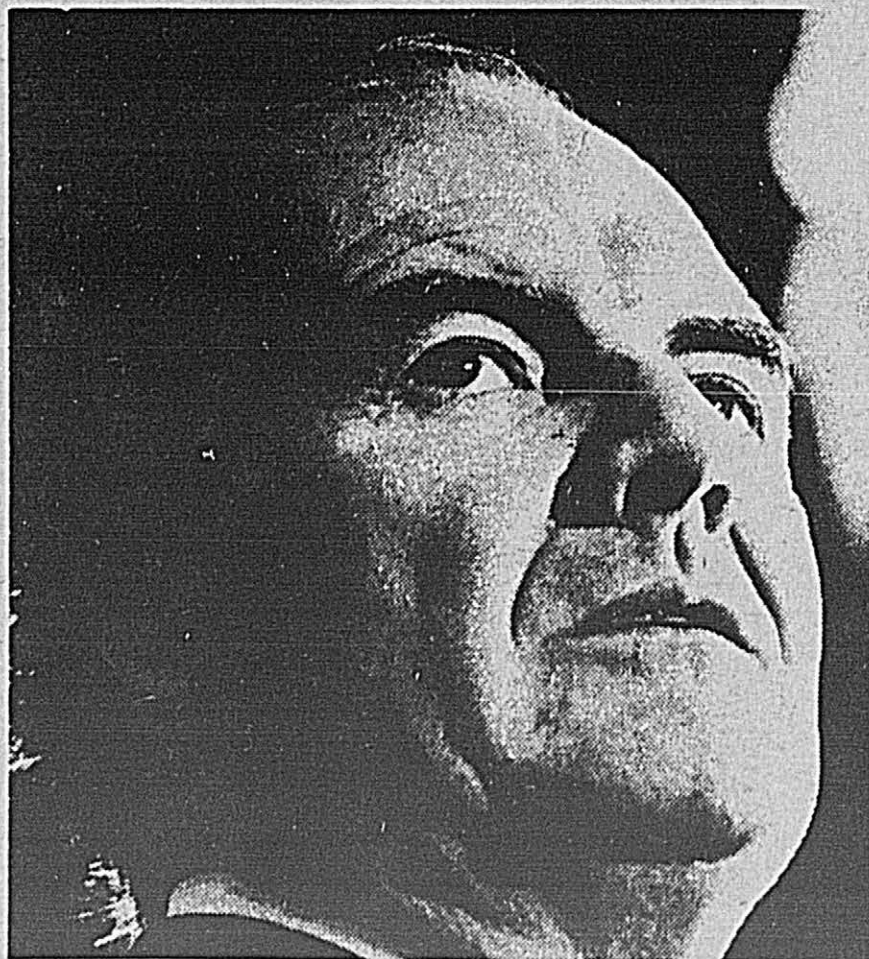
While some of this may be cynically ascribed to the traditional pursuit of the mystical "Jewish vote", it would be a mistake to see such proposals simply as campaign expediences. The struggle for control of the Middle East remains one of the foremost strategic aims of U.S. imperialism.

Similarly, McGovern's rapprochement with Lyndon Johnson and Chicago Mayor Richard Daley cannot help but be disquieting to those who decided to "give the system one more chance" in 1972.

So desperate has McGovern been to bypass some of the potentially more explosive issues of the day that he has been reduced to a kind of political me-too-ism on some questions. Thus, he told a recent interviewer that "Mr. Nixon and I would do precisely the same" on the question of abortion. Asked what that was, McGovern replied, "Exactly nothing."

Some were undoubtedly wondering to what extent the answer was applicable to many other critical questions of the campaign.

This article is reprinted, with some changes, from The Guardian.





Four more years?

CZP